Family-based therapy (Parenting with Love and Limits model)
Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2015. Literature review updated September 2015.

Current estimates replace old estimates. Numbers will change over time as a result of model inputs and monetization methods.

The WSIPP benefit-cost analysis examines, on an apples-to-apples basis, the monetary value of programs or policies to determine whether the benefits from the program exceed its costs. WSIPP's research approach to identifying evidence-based programs and policies has three main steps. First, we determine "what works" (and what does not work) to improve outcomes using a statistical technique called meta-analysis. Second, we calculate whether the benefits of a program exceed its costs. Third, we estimate the risk of investing in a program by testing the sensitivity of our results. For more detail on our methods, see our technical documentation.

Program Description: Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL) is a therapeutic model for families of children with behavioral diagnoses and co-occurring disorders such as substance abuse and delinquency. The PLL model has been adapted as a juvenile offender diversion and aftercare treatment. In this analysis, the diversion model consists of parent training group classes that cover various parenting and family therapy modules. The aftercare model consists of individual therapy before a juvenile offender is released, parent training sessions, and family therapy once the juvenile offender is released.

Benefit-Cost Summary

Program benefits		Summary statistics	
Participants	$3,417	Benefit to cost ratio	$22.96
Taxpayers	$10,195	Benefits minus costs	$36,930
Other (1)	$20,634	Probability of a positive net present value	98 %
Other (2)	$4,366		
Total	$38,612		
Costs	($1,682)		
Benefits minus cost	$36,930		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2014). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our technical documentation.
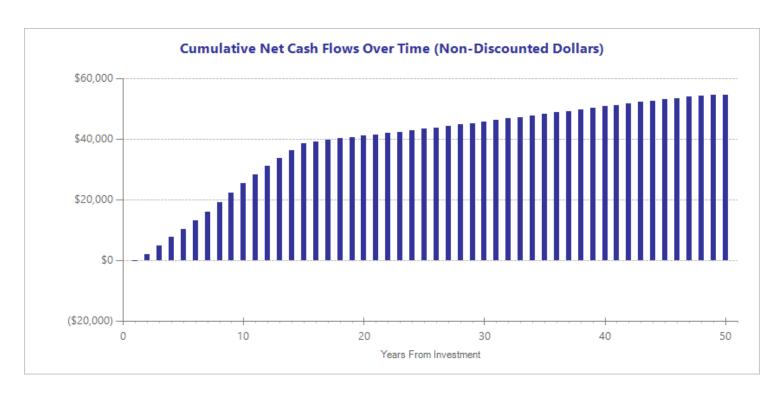
Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of benefits	Benefits to				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Other (1)	Other (2)	Total benefits
From primary participant					
Crime	$0	$8,279	$19,337	$4,151	$31,767
Labor market earnings (hs grad)	$3,529	$1,505	$1,747	$851	$7,633
Health care (educational attainment)	($113)	$410	($451)	$205	$52
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$1	($842)	($840)
Totals	$3,417	$10,195	$20,634	$4,366	$38,612

We created the two "other" categories to report results that do not fit neatly in the "participant" or "taxpayer" perspectives. In the "Other (1)" category we include the benefits of reductions in crime victimization, the economic spillover benefits of improvement in human capital outcomes, and the benefits from private or employer-paid health insurance. In the "Other (2)" category we include estimates of the net changes in the value of a statistical life and net changes in the deadweight costs of taxation.

Detailed Cost Estimates

	Annual cost	Program duration	Year dollars	Summary statistics	
Program costs	$1,682	1	2014	Present value of net program costs (in 2014 dollars)	($1,682)
Comparison costs	$0	1	2014	Uncertainty (+ or - %)	10 %

The cost estimate was retrieved from SAMHSA's national registry of evidence-based programs and practices and includes the cost of program materials and activities per family. (http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/viewintervention.aspx?id=45)

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in our technical documentation.

Cumulative Net Cash Flows Over Time (Non-Discounted Dollars)

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Treatment N	Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)		Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis					
						First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
				ES	p-value	ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	Primary	2	172	-0.589	0.033	-0.333	0.156	19	-0.333	0.156	29

Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

Early, K.W., Chapman, S.F., & Hand, G.A. (2013). Family-focused juvenile reentry services: A quasi-experimental design evaluation of recidivism outcomes. *OJJDP Journal of Juvenile Justice, 2*(2), 1-22.

Sells, S.P., Early, K.W., & Smith, T.E. (2011). Reducing adolescent oppositional and conduct disorders: An experimental design using the Parenting with Love and Limits model. *Professional Issues in Criminal Justice, 6*(3-4), 9-30.

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